

Amoxicillin

(a-mox-i-sill-in)

Key Information

- This medication is an antibiotic used for many kinds of bacterial infections.
- Giving with food may help prevent stomach upset.
- Finish the entire course of treatment, even if your animal seems to feel better.
- Do not give to rabbits, guinea pigs, rodents, or other pocket pets. Amoxicillin can be harmful or fatal in these animals.

Note: The purpose of this information sheet is to answer commonly asked questions. It does not contain all available information for this medication and is not a substitute for medical advice provided by your veterinary healthcare team.

Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penicillin antibiotic • Available as tablets, capsules, and oral suspensions
Other common names	<i>Amoxil, Amoxi-Tabs, Amoxi-Drops, Biomox</i>
Uses	<p>FDA-approved uses in animals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacterial infections of the skin, respiratory tract, digestive tract, and urinary tract in dogs and cats <p>At the discretion of your veterinarian, this medication may be used in different species or for other reasons (extra-label use), such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other types of bacterial infections in dogs and cats • Ulcers caused by bacterial infections in ferrets
Before this medication is given	<p>No medication is 100% safe in all patients. Discuss with your veterinarian:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any other medications or supplements your animal is taking • Any conditions or diseases your animal has now or has had in the past • Any side effects your animal has had to medications in the past • The risks of using this medication if your animal is pregnant or nursing
Warnings for animals	<p>Do not use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In patients that are allergic to it or other penicillins • In rabbits, guinea pigs, rodents, or other pocket pets. Amoxicillin can be harmful or fatal in these animals. <p>Certain medications are not allowed in some animal competitions. Check rules and regulations when your animal is taking a medication.</p>
Warnings for humans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear gloves or avoid handling if you are allergic to penicillin antibiotics. Wash your hands after handling.
How do I give this medication?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give with or without food. Giving with food may help prevent stomach upset. • Shake liquids well before each dose. • Measure liquids using an oral syringe, medicine cup, or dosing spoon. Do not use household measuring devices. <p><i>Give exactly as your veterinarian has prescribed. Always follow the instructions on the prescription label.</i></p>
Side effects	<p>Common – contact your veterinarian if any of these signs are severe, continue to occur, or worsen over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vomiting • Diarrhea

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased appetite <p>Severe – stop the medication and contact your veterinarian immediately if you notice any of these signs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete loss of appetite in cats. This can sometimes cause liver problems. Loss of coordination, tremors, or behavioral changes Fever, rashes, trouble breathing, or pale gums. These may be signs of an allergic reaction.
How will I know it's working?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your animal should start feeling better within 1 to 2 days. <p>Contact your veterinary clinic if your animal's signs worsen or do not improve.</p>
How long will the medication effects last?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This medication will stop working within 24 hours of the last dose. It may last longer if your animal has reduced kidney function.
How long do I give it for?	<p>This medication can be given for different lengths of time. Give it for as long as your veterinarian tells you. You may need to refill the prescription.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is important to finish the entire course of treatment, even if your animal starts feeling better.
Overdose	<p>Vomiting and diarrhea are the most likely signs of an overdose. Large overdoses can cause damage to the nervous system.</p> <p>If you witness or suspect an overdose, call your veterinarian or an animal-specific poison control center (consultation fee applies):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center: (888) 426-4435 Pet Poison Helpline: (855) 764-7661 <p><i>Have the product or label with you if possible.</i></p>
Missed dose	<p>In most cases, if you miss a dose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give it when you remember, then return to the regular dosing schedule. <p>If it is close to the time for the next dose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skip the missed dose. Give the next dose at the next scheduled time. Continue the regular dosing schedule. <p><i>If you are unsure, call your veterinary clinic. Do not double-up doses or give extra doses.</i></p>
Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store tablets and capsules at room temperature. Store liquids according to the product label. Keep out of reach of children and animals.
Disposal	<p>Liquid forms should be thrown away 14 days after mixing with water.</p> <p>Do not flush this medication down the toilet or wash down the sink. Options for disposing of unused or expired medications include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drug take-back sites: This is preferred whenever possible. To find a site near you, contact your local law enforcement or waste management authorities. Home disposal: Mix the medication in with coffee grounds or kitty litter, seal in a plastic bag, and throw away in the trash. <p><i>Do not save leftover medication or give to others to use.</i></p>
Questions?	Talk to your veterinarian.